THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER OFFICE IN COBB'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET

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THE REGISTER will be sent one year, by mail 

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ilray & Co's and Steinway & Son's Pliane Fortes,
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41:1V

Copeland's Bookstore, Middlebury, Vt.

Office at the house of Rev. J. Steele, on Wey

F Rooms up two flights of Stairs.

April 20, 1859.

Great Washington's indignant shade Forever arged him on— He heard from Monticello's glade of the Firm of GLEMONS & REDINGTON. Ogdensburgh, N. Y.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Fiano Forces,
Mishodeons, Sheer Music, Music moors, and
in sinds of musical merchandise. Teachers,
mainaries and the Trade supplied at the usual
discounts. Retail prices the same as in Boston
c. New York.
Susiness promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted.
Middlebury April 20, 1859. Ogdensburgh, N. Y.,

But chiefly on the Hebrew page Fle read Jehovah's law, And this from youth to hoary age Obeyed with love and awe.

POETRY.

The Pilgrim's Song at Sea.

High over the waves of the sea, O God in thy mansions of rest. The saints and the angels to Thee

Extel the return of the bless'd.

The aviour, no longer with thorns

And far as the cast from the west

O sylour ! from trials of earth.

Their conquests of mercy extend, The wanderer is brought to his breast, The enemy changed to a friend

But joys to thy sorrows compared, Impart to our spirits the worth The hosts which attend Thee prepared

And over the dark world shall the cross,

That marshals thy militant train, Prove t e sword and the sceptre but loss,

The following hymn was sung by the choir at

the Methodist : burch after the funeral sermon

by Hes B M Hall on the Harper's Ferry

martyr on Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst.

Behol ' reside Potomac - wave, Ben ath Virginia's sky, They slay the man who loved the slave,

An darvel for him to die

The Pilgrim Fathers' carnest creed.

Virginia's ancient faith, Inspired the hero's noblest deed, And his reward is—Death!

The crown of the service a guen.

No selfish jurpose armed his hand, No passion aimed his blow; How loyally he loved his land Impartial Time shall show

But now the faithful martyr dies, His brave heart beats no more, His soul ascends the equal skies, His earthly course is o'er.

For this we mourn, but not for him And though our eyes in tears are dim, We know that God is just.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Singular Instance of Presenti-

ceth filled with Crystalized Gold, allopera-toms cone in Dentistry as usual, office at his resi-douc on cark Street, westside of the little Park In Schubert's Spregel der Natur (Mirror of Nature) the author relates in his chapter on instinct the following facts as proof of a certain divine impulse in

" A gentleman, an acquaintance of the coomsindrewster's Block, Main St., one door the of the Post Office. Hoperations upon the Teeth will be perform a accordance with the latest improvement in Art and warranted. elebrated French authoress, Mme. Beaumend, was about making a pleasure trip on the river with a party of friends. Evcrything was ready, and he was just entering the boat, when his sister, a deaf mute, came most suddenly and anxiously arm and cost, tried to keep him back; but finding this unavailable, she threw herself at his feet, and taking hold of his A torney and Counsellorat Law knees, expressed by the most imploring jestures her wish that he should desist from going on the water.

> "Touched by the painful entreating expression in the face and posture of the deaf mute, several persons joined in the prayers of the poor unfortunate girl, and er brother finally yielded to her wishes. It was fortunate he did so, for the boat had gone but a short distance on the river, when a sudden gust of wind made it capsize. Several of the company found a watery grave, and he, who could not even swim, would, no doubt, have met with the same fate, if his sister, by some divine presentiment, had not prevented

> his going. "Once, on an evening, a rich and benigh farmer felt, by some sacred impulse, impelled to send, at a late hour, some articles of food to a poor family in the neighborhood. 'Wherefore so late; cannot this be done as well to-morrow?' said those around him. 'No,' replied he 'it must be done now.' Whilst insisting, the worthy farmer did not know what a blessing his benevolent action was just then to the tenants of the poor hut, for there the father-he who had to nourish and sustained the family-bad fallen sick; the mother was infirm already, and the children had been crying for bread for nearly two days—the youngest was nearly dead from hunger. Thus their most pressing wants were at once removed, and perhaps

> " Another gentleman, living near some coal mines in Silesia, awoke one night from his sleep with an irresistible impulse to go down in his garden. He rose, went down; the same impulse led him out of the back gate of his garden into the fields, where he arrived just in time to save the life of a miner, who, in climbing up a ladder, missed his footing and tell down the shaft into a coal tub, which his son was at that time winding up, but by the increas-

some lives saved.

ed weight was unable to do so now alone "A venerable elergyman in England once felt, likewise, an unexpected desire to pay, late at night, a visit to a friend of his whom he knew to be of a nery melancholy turn of mind. Though extremely tired by the cares and labors of the day and though the distance to his friend's house was very great, the venerable gentleman could not resist his secret impulse. So he went, and, strange to say, arrived there just in time to prevent his friend from taking his own life. The nightly visit and friendly exhortations had such wholesome effect on the depressed spirits of his friend, that he never again at-

tempted to commit suicide. " Professor Buchner, at Marburgh, beng once in a very pleasant company, felt and repaired in a thorough and satisfactory manier. The subscriber is also agent for the sale of
inver & Baker's and Finkle & Son's Sewing
Machines. All orders by mail or in person will
seesive prompt attention. F. N. MERRIAM.
25:1y Merchant's Row, Eutland, Vt. a strong desire to go home and remove his bed from its old place to another corner of his bedroom. He yielded to the impulse. Having done so, he felt again at

ease, and went back to his friends. During the night a large portion of the ceiling in the room, just at the spot where his bed formerly stood, crumbled down, and would no doubt have crushed him to death had his bed not been removed from there."

Startling Discovery-Great Oil Excitement.

for his garland, the ransom d commands, His glory his temples adorns, The righteous have palms in their hands To the Editor of the Boston Journal. The people of Western Pennsylvania. as you already know, have just made the exciting discovery that they are walking over streams or lakes of and me, richer in wealth than the best gold mines of Cali ornia. From intelligent persons on the spot, who are magnit part of the whole matter and from personal knowledge I have gathered the following reliable

> There is subterranean coal oil in Crawford and Venango counties, Pa., in very large, if not exhaustless quantities, When rectified, it is a pure translucent article, a clear strong burner, wholly unexplosive, does not congeal in the least at 18 or 20 degrees below zero, is, of course, the best known oil for light houses, ships, &c., and is the most perfect lubricator of machinery, as it does not gum or thicken like other oils. The discovery is confined to the banks of Oil Creek. This is a stream of some size, which issues from a small lake in the north western part of Pennsylvania runs south southeast, through parts of Crawford and Venango counties and emoties into the Allechany river about 75 miles above Pittsburgh. On this stream, about 14 miles above its junction with the Alleghany, stands the village of Titusville, the chief sent of the oil discoveries and operations.

From the most ancient times it has been well known that there was more or less petrolium oil in the bottom and border lands of this creek. It floats on the surface of the stream, and was collected by the Indians and poor people for lights. In places, it drips out of the rock banks in a very pure state, and hence is called rock oil. Hundreds of large and deep pits were dug in the most ancient times for the oil, which pits are still traceable, though trees growing on the earth thrown up in the digging are from 200 to 250 years old. The petrolium still coses largely into pits of any depth, dug in the bottom and border lands of the creek.

The discovery came in this way. The lands on Oil Creek are chiefly owned by a company who manufacture lumber at Titusville. One of the partners gave some attention to the oil natter; a company was formed in New York called "The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company." They bought a piece of land near Titusville to work for oil. Some of the pit-petroltum was analyzed by Prot. Silliman of Yale College, who found in it 80 per cent, of a pure coal oil. This company went through changes, nothing was done running along, and seizing her brother's to work for oil, and finally most of the stock fell into the hands of a man residing in New Haven Conn.

In 1858 a Mr, Drake took a lease of the New Haven Company for working their oil lands at Titusville, as he pleased, and at his own expense, for fifteen years, only giving to them 12 1 2 cents for every gallon of oil obtained. Under this lease, in May last, Mr.

Drake commenced sinking an artesian well for salt, oil or anything which might turn up. Boring through forty-seven gravel and twenty-two of shale rock, with occasional small apertures in it, he struck, in August, a large opening, not yet explored as to depth, or area, but filled with coal oil, somewhat mixed with both water and gas. A small pump on hand brought up from 400 to 500 gallons of oil a day; an explosion soon blew it One of three times its size and powwas put in its place, and during the first four days threw up 5000 gallons of oil, 1250 gallons per day, or one gallon per miaute for twenty hours fifty minutes each day. The oil as raised was worth 80 cents a gallon, which produced the large income of \$1000 per day for four successive days, and so the matter goes on yielding about one gallon per minute during working time.

Of course, there was no small stir. A hundred strangers daily arrived at Titusville to see, to wonder, to buy oil lands. Half, third, quarter rights in land, enough to sink an artesian well, with real estate generally, rose to very high figures. Many poor people, owning a little land, became suddenly rich. The New Haven swamp lands, formerly regarded worthless sold for taxes, then for a cow, were now marked \$100.000 per acre.

The oil in Mr. Drake's well, is undiminished by any amount of pumping. Capitalists are on the alert. Ten compa nies are already boring; twenty five more are making haste to begin. A large com-Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been formed in New York to buy and work the oil lands.

This matter presents some deep ques tions for the historian, the geologist, and the merchant.

1. What race of men dug those oil pits more than 200 to 250 years ago? Where are the immense Coal Beds from which this oil flows? Are they above or below the level of the oil.

8. What effect is all this to have on the whaling interest, and on all those branches of industry which now supply the burning and lubricating oils? New and interesting things will doubt-

less occur in the progress of this matter, of which, with your consent, Mr. Editor, I will try and keep your readers inform-H. R.

-" My party will never lie in idleness. "Very true, sir; your party is never chargeable either with lying in idleness, or with idleness in lying."

The Great Hastern A Failure.

The London Times of the 8th ult, says The Great Eastern has, we are happy to say, returned in perfect safety from Holyhead, and rests for a while in peace in the Southampton waters, and we are now in a condition to form some better opin ion as to the capabilities of the great ship We have undoubtedly a right to expect that the advantages which the Great Eastern holds out should be exceedingly great-in-feel, beyond all camparison greater than those which can be derived from the largest versels now affoat; for those advantages, whatever they may be. are bought with very considerable sacrifi-ces. First, there is the difficulty about harbors. The size of the vessel excludes her, as we understand, from New York, Boston and St. Lawrence, and sends her to Portland, a small town upwards of a

hundred miles from Boston, three hundred and forty from New York, and more than two bundred from Quebec. The celebra-ted harbor of Sydney, in Australia, would be unable to receive her, and she would not be able to approach Calcutta, Not only does this interfere with her choice of port for permanent traffic it also exposes her to danger, by rendering it impossible in case of injury, to find refuge in ports in which smaller vessels could lie secure-Then the size of the vessel incraeses the risk to the shareholders, by staking on a single cast a vessel which is a whole

fleet in itself. Another sacrifice must b the great consumption of coal, and the very large number of the erew, which impose a very heavy expense before profit can be realized or loss avoided. It seems established that, with her present power, the coal consumed by the Great Eastern cannot be calculated at less than three hundred tons a day. Such a vessel, if she makes a few voyages without being filled up, would severely drain the resources of her proprietors, and must, indeed, make every trip more or less a gambling enterprise. All these difficulties and drawbacks were, no doubt, carefully considered and clearly foreseen by the projectors of the Great Eastern, and they believed that the vessel possessed advantages quite sufficient to counterbalance them. They believed that they had constructed a vessel which would be able to carry fuel for a voyage, however long, would attain a speed never before dreamed of, and would pass over a stormy ocean with an ease and steadiness which would applish the difference between sea and land travelling, and effectually deliver the fortunate inhabitants of this floating island from the inexpressible miseries of sea-sickness. Do the results entirely bear

out these anticipations?" The Times then goes on to show that her great size does not afford immunity from sea-sickness, though it thinks it may diminish it some. It says the vessel seems to be defective in propelling power, and that the task demanded of the engi nes is beyond their strength. The speed of the ship is not greater than that attained by several vessels now affoat

DUTCH ENGLISH,-Jacop Eelzer, a iddle-aged centleman of T his apparel well incrusted with dry mad. his hat looking like a collapsed steamboat cylinder, with the top blown off, was rought up on the complaint of a dry goods man for stealing a piece of corduroy, valued at seven dollars.

The Mayor asked him if he understood

Yaw, I talks him foorst rate.'

Do you know what steal means?" 'Yaw, him is iron vat is made hard.' Yes, that is one kind of steel, but not the one I mean. Do you understand this?-how came you to steal this cordu-

Because mine preeches was nicht goot to go to church." Does it take thirty yards to make you

pair of breeches?" Yaw, de schneider must have some for cabbage, and toder vat is left might do for my vrow, when I gers married

It would make her a goot coat." I see that you are a man of foresight . but don't you know that this way of getting new breeches and dresses is against

"I ton't care 'bout the law. Is'e Tuchman." " Have you got any friends who will

go bail for you? · Plenty of frients, and more dan I suppose you have yourself. Dey come and dey swear anything. Day swear vare I

was and dey get me clear." " Oh, we don't want them to swear; we want them to give security for your appearance at Ccurt. You confess that you stole the corduroy, and there is no oc-

casion for anybody to swear to it." " Yaw, you find I night tell a lie. Tuchman never do any thing vich he afraid to tell. Yaw, I did steal der stuff, but I vus going to steal der monish to pay for

-A lady, who was present at the dispensation of the Lord's supper, where Rev. Ebenezer Erskine was assisting, was much impressed by his discourse. ing been informed who he was, she went on the next Sabbath to his own place of worship to hear him. But she felt none of those strong impressions she experienced on the former occasion. Wondering at this, she called on Mr. Erskine, and stating the case, asked what might be the reason of such a difference in her feelings he replied, " Madame, the reason is this last Sabbath you went to hear Jesus Christ preached; but to-day you have come to hear Ebenezer Erskine preach.

-" You can't do that again," said the pig, when the boy cut off his tail.

-As a man drinks he generally grows reckless; in his case, the more drams the fewer scruples.

Domestic Receipts.

COPPER VESSELS --- Whenever copper essels are used in the kitchen, great care should be exercised as they grow old, to prevent their use if any of the tinning be off; for, as in this state they produce p metallic poison, the party partaking of food cooked in them will inevitably be poisoned. As soon as a defect appears, it should be sent to the ironmonger to be retinned. Many a fatal accident would have been prevented had only a little common attention being paid to this mat-

A POULTICE FOR FILLORS, &c .- Take Castile soap, and scrape a large or small quantity, according to the amount want-ed, and simmer in new milk till it forms a paste as thick as cream, cool, and apply. You will find this one of the best poultices for felons, or any kind of swelling that needs poulticing and far superior to bread and milk. Try it, ye af-

FOR NERVOUSNESS.-Three ounces and a half of camphor julep, three ounces and a half of poppermint water, three drachms of spirits of amonia, three drachms of syrup of saffron, one drachm of tincture of camphor, well mixed. Three table spoonsfuls to be taken when required, It is intended for occasional, not constant

TRACING PAPER.-Rub the paper with a mixture of equal parts of oil of turpentine and nut oil, and dry it immediately by rubbing it with wheat flour. Then hang it on a line for twenty-four hours. If washed over with oxgall, and dry, it will admit of being written on with ink; or water-colors may be used, IRON-MOULD IN LINEN .- Wash the spots

in a strong solution of cream of tartar and water. Repeat if necessary, and dry in the sun, Another method: Rub the spots with

little powdered oxalic acid, or salts of lemon and warm water. Let it remain a few minutes, and then rinse well in clean

To PRESERVE EGGS FRESH A YEAR.-Mix a handful of unslacked lime with the same quantity of salt, in three gallons of water; first pack the eggs, with the small end down with some shavings to keep them down, and pour the mixture over them: be sure none of them are cracked.

HEART-BURN .- Acidity of the stomach, often called 'heart-burn,' from the sensation which it produces, may be cured almost in a moment by a wine-glass full of water in which a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda is dissolved.

Nor Ban .- Any one who has lived in Cincinnati for ten or fifteen years, will remember E---, the tailor, one of the old-est and best of his craft, as well as jolliest, always as ready to take a joke as to give one. It used to be considered a fair thing " among a " select party " to | send persons to his store for articles at variance with what usually constitutes the stock in trade of members of his profession. It happened oue day, as one of the "party" above mentioned was descending the steps of the Burnett House, he encountered a specimen of Kentucky, who inquired of him where he could purchase a jews-harp. Of course he was directed E--'s store as the establishment where they kept the largest assortment at the most reasonable prices. Our friend proceeded at once to the place indicated. and found E- (who, by the way, was troubled with an impediment of speech) waiting on a custumer, and after stating his wants, was politely requested to "w-wait a few mo-o-ments." patching his business with the aforesaid customer, he gravely approached Kentucky with a pair of glove-stretchers, and observed, in a very mild tone, "We-we shall h-have to t-take your mum-mummeasure;" whereupon he inserted the stretcher into his mouth, spreading open his countenance to the full extent of the stretch, and, with a face indicating the utmost seriousness, remarked to the astonished Kentuckian, "Y-young man, wewe havn't ger-ger-got any of y-your

" SEVEN YEARS."-One day, not long since, the accommodation train from Cleveland to Columbus had a convict on board, who was being taken by an officer to the penitentiary located at the last named place. The prisoner was covered with a cloak which concealed from view the shackles upon his writs. He satslightly bowed-looking very glum, and probably reflecting upon the rather norrow prospect before him. A New England Yankee on the train had his curiosity particularly excited by what he inferred to be a considerable weight on the spirit of the convict, so he approached him with the intention to elicit, if possible, such information as would gratify his curiosity. The following are the questions he propounded, and the answers thereto Goin' ter Klumbus?"

"Yes, (gruffly.) "Goin' enny further?

"Goin' ter stop in Klumbus?"

"Goin' ter see enny friends there?" No.

· Goin' ter do enny work there ?" · Yes."

Goin' ter start business on yer own

"What are ye goin' there for ?" "Going for seven years." The Yankee's curiosity was almost sat-tisfied.— Cleveland Plaindeales.

-Mr. Elijah Amidon of East Burke, 73 years of age, cut and corded in good shape 20 cords of four feet wood in 9 days. A smart old gentleman.

SECRET OF UNHAPPY HOMES,-Why goes forth that man this Saturday evening from the roof under which his children live? Why turns he from the engaging little attempts to detain him, and roughly moves them away, while he loves them dearly? Why sits another by his fire, sullen, discontented, unwilling to speak the kindly word, while his heart is yearning for converse and enjoyment? Why flies the cruel speech to her for whom the bosom's strongest affection is nourished? And why, searching into deep depths, why does man become so often a tyrant, so of ten a criminal, in his bome? Truth has to be told; but oh! listen to it kindly, for it is hard to tell. It is because woman does not truly appreciate her mission in domestic life. Under the present conditions of existence, she has become weighed down by cares. As a wife she is different to what she was as a mistress, She is ever employed in drudgery for children and household. She neglects her dress, she forgets her manners. Her husband sees the change, does not perhaps find sufficient excuse for it from the conditions she labors under. He flies to the tavern and billiard tables; and she increases in sourness and asperity as she increases in years. That much of this is owing to the present circumstances of sosal life is true : but that much of it is chargeable to a sad submission to those circumstances is also but too true. It is more or less in the power of women to make their domestic life more attractive to their husbands, and more holy in its discipline and ends than they now do. A great regularity in time-a great simplicity in dress-a more determined adherence to that which is right in one's own eyes, rather than that which is well thought of in the eyes of others -- an orderly apportioning of various periods for different occupations,—would make evenings at home pass away very differently from what, in the majority of cases they

How to Pronounce " ough."-The end, ing syllbale "ough," which is such a ter, ror to foreigners, is shown up in its sev. eral pronunciations in the following lines

Wife, make me some dumplings of dough.
They're better than ment for my cough.
Fray, let them be boiled till hot through.
But not till they're feary or tough.
Now I must be off to the plough.
And the boys, when they've had enough.
Must keep the flee off with a bough.
While the old mare drinks at the trough.

-A skulling Ruce-The race of authora.

-" In union there is strength," as the landlady said when she mixed lard with butter for her boarders

-Jock," the devil in our printing of has discovered a new species temple The Santa Fe-male.

- What wind should a hungry sailor

wish for? One that blows fowl and chops about -- What would you say if you wished

a reverend Doctor of Divinity to play a tune on the violin? Fiddle-dec-dec-dec-

LOESTER OF DOG -The following amusing anecdote was turnished by enius to literary circle :

A man who was ' somedele' fond of obsters, was wistflly regarding a basket of them in the market, with his dog by his side, while another by-stander was sticking the end of his cane into one of the disengaged claws of a big fellow at the top- How he does hold on?' said the man with the came Yes, responded the man with the dog, but it's because he dents the cane, and his claws won't she on the wood. But he couldn't hold on to a critter, or you or I, in that way. When he feels anything givin' a lobster always stops pinchin, '- Guess not,' said the owner of the basket.'-. You put your dog's tail in that there claw and you'll see whether he'll hold on't or not.' No sooner said than done. The lobster lover lifted up his dog, dropped his tail into the open claw, winch closed instanter, and the dog' ' as smit by sudden pain,' ran off howling at the top of his spe d. . Hel lo!' exclaimed the owner, whistle back your dog! d-n him! he's runnin' off with my lobster! Whistle back your labster !' rejoined the other ; the dog ain't coming back ; that dog's in pain. I can't get him to come near me when he's in pain? That humane citizen dined that day upon as fine lobster as there was in that basket, any how.

EARLY EDUCATION.—It is related of two members of congress, that in a social moment each boasted over the me when he's in pain!' That humane

other of his early advantages, and especially of his religious education, when one staked a hundred dollars that the other could not accurately repeat the Lord's prayer. The bet was taken, and the money put up, and he who was to recite commenced ;

"Now I lay me down to sleep.
I pray the Lord my woul to keep.
If I should die"—

" Stop! stop!" said the other; " you need not go through-I give up the money. I had no idea you

- Henry Jumpertz, who, had been on trial for the last twenty days, at Chicago, for the murder of Sophie Werner, whose remains were found in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad depot in New York, in the spring of 1858, was acquitted on Wonday.

Laws Of Vermont.

PARSED OCTOBER SESSION, 1859,

FASED OCTOBER SHASION, 1818, Send designated by the Secretary of State for publication in Neurophera

No. 42.—An act relating to billard.

It is hereby enacted, d...
Sec. 1. The selectmen of the several towns in this state shall, whenever in their opinion the public good requires it, forbid any game or play apon any billiard table in their respective towns.

Sec. 2. Whenever the selectmen of any town shall torbid any play or game upon any billiard table, in superiored section they shall notify the owner or keeper thereof in writing, and lodge a certificate thereof in the town clerks office in such town, therein describing the billiard table, the use of which is forbidden, and the town clerk shall record such certificate.

den, and the town clerk shall record such certificate.

Sec. 8. If the owner or keeper or any person who shall thereafter become the owner or keeper of such billiard table, shall, after the certificate of such notice is ledged in the town clerk's office as aforesaid, suffer or permit the use of such billiard table for any play or game, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the state the sum of twenty dollars for each day or time he shall suffer or permit the came to be used as aforesain. Sec. 4. A cartified copy of the certificate mentioned in section two of this act, under the hand of the town clerk in which the same is recorded, may be used as swidence in any court in this state.

Sec. 5. Every justice of the peace, within his own county, may, upon the complaint of a town grand jurier or state's attorney of the county, make enquiry into all breaches of this act, and bind over for trial at the county court all off-inders against the same.

lers against the same.

Sec. 6. This aut shall take affect from its

Approved November 21, 1-52

Approved November 21, 1852

No. 44.—An act in amendment of chapter eighteen of the compiled statutes in relation to instance persons.

It is kereby exacted, &c.,
Sec. 1. In all cases where towns have neglected to make regularions for the purpose of receiving benefits of the statute for the relief of the instance poor, at provided by the forty second section of chapter eighteen of the compiled statutes, it shall be the duty of the selectmen of the town upon the application of any of the friends or relatives of any instance person residing in such town who is destitute of property, to make inquiry instants the situation of such instance person, and to appoint a time and place of hearing, if so requested by the friends or relavives of such instance person, and if, upon such inquiry, or upon a rehularing, the selectmen shall be of the opinion that such instance person is entitled to the benefits of said statute, such selectmen shall cause such instance person to be removed to the Vermont asylum for the instance, as contemplated by said statute.

Approved November 31, 1850.

Approved November 21, 1859.

Approved November 21, 1250

No. 45.—An act to simend section eight of chapter eighteen of the compiled statutes relating to the support and removal of panpers and the relief of the insane poor.

It is hereby enacted, it.,
Sec. 1. Section eight of chapter eighteen of the compiled statutes is hereby athended to as to tood as follows:
Sec. 8. If any oversear shall think himself agriceed by any order or warrant of removal, he may appeal therefrom to the county court, next to be hothen within and for the county in which such about was made; and the appellant shall, give the appelle reasonable notice of such appeal; and if the court to which such appeal is taken shall be of opinion that reasonable notice has not been given, they shall continue such appeal is to be notice of such order or warrant of removal shall be served upon or given to the overseer of the poor of the town to which the papper is or deset to the removed, at any time within thirty ours next preceding the first day of the term of the county in which such order was made, than the overseer who may think himself aggreeved by a high order to warrant of removal may take not appeal literation, either as above provided as to the annext count, to be holden within and to the county in which such order was nealed not the county in which such order was nealed at the county in which such order was nealed at the county in which such order of the health and the the county in which such order of the health and at the county in which such order was nealed at the county in which such order of the health of the county in which such order of the health of the county in which such order of the health of the county in which such order of the health of the county in which such order of the health of the county of the health o

ben w. The net rhall take sheet from its pas Appearat November 21, 1810

not relating to uniformed militia companies, over October 28th, 1887, which act was ap-oud November 25th, 1888, which act was ap-oud November 25th, 1888, 1888 in Incesty repeated to 2. This act shall take effect from its pas-Apprecial November 21, 1959

the ar — An act in addition to an act entitled as act or amendment of an act in relation to the addition, approved November 1, 122; it is harely enacted, jet 2011, Lapsection and receive mentioned in the furthernth section of the act to which this is in addition, and the general impaction and review mentioned in the fifteenth ection of said act, starl hereafter be held anoughly instead of blenally as therein provided.

Sec. 2. So much of the tourseenth section of ad act, which this is in addition, as tequires to meaning the draft impaction and view therein mentioned is narreby repealed.

Approved November 21 time.

o. 57. As not providing for the publishing and distributing of the report of the probagical vor-

o, 58. - An act relating to the state house

It is hereby smedest que,

See 2. A sum not exceeding thirty-four
normal dollars is hereby appropriated in the
slowing purposes, manualy;
First, To pay the distrements on termshing

Approved November 18, 2859. No. 60.-An act making provision for the sage

No. 60.—An act making provision for the apport of government.

It is keeding anacted &c.,

Sec. 1. A tax of seventeen cents on the deliar is hereby assessed on the list of the polits and ratesable estate of the innabiliants of this state for the year 180s to be paid into the treasury of the state by the first day of sume next, in money, certificates or notes issued by the treasurer of this state or orders drawn by the county derivand approved by the court andtor.

Sec. 2. The sum of forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the delentance of the licentennal governor. The senate and house of representatives the countingent expenses of the general assembly, the governors salary and such assime as an precised to be paid by the freasures by special acts of legisla-

No. I The sum of eighty thousand deliars a hereby appropriated for the purpose of onlying the talaries of the indges of the supreme actuary courts and each crafts a care to expense out county courts and each crafts as each by the courts courts as provided by law.

Not, it. The sum of thirty five thousand do not in hereby appropriated for the purpose of ours in hereby appropriated for the purpose of

Sec. 4. The sum of thirty five thousand distribute is beselve appropriated for the purpose of paying the calaries of the other state officers, the relief of the poor at the asyluma, paying the agricultural societies, expenses of the militia, board of education and other miscellaneous items.